

HENRY G. DAVIS' LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Says Times Are Propitious for Return of Democrats to Power—Points Out Alarming Increase in Government Expenditures—Condemns Panama Revolution—Tariff Duties Are Too High—Depreciates Rehabilitating of The Disappearing Race Issue—Violation of Civil Service Rules Denounced.

Elkins, W. V., Oct. 2.—Following is the letter of Henry Gasaway Davis, accepting the nomination of the Democratic party for the vice presidency.

Hon. John Sharp Williams, Chairman, and other members of the committee:

Dear Sirs: In accordance with custom, and my promise when notified by your committee at White Sulphur Springs on Aug. 17 of my nomination for the office of vice president, I submit the following observations upon some of the questions now before the country.

Times Propitious for Change.

The times are propitious for the re-statement of the Democratic party in control of the government. The public mind is being disillusioned of the present administration. The Democratic party, so long and so successfully in power, is now being discredited by its own administration. The people are becoming more and more distrustful of the heady and personal ambition of the present administration and are more than willing to see it replaced by one that better recognizes constitutional and other lawful restraints. They demand that the present wasteful extravagance in the expenditure of the money, drawn by taxation from the industry of the people, shall cease and that economy and honesty in the public service shall be again regarded as virtues in the high places of the government.

EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT.

The expenditures per capita of the government are increasing at an alarming rate. When the present administration went into power there was a large surplus, but notwithstanding the enormous taxation, the revenues of the government are not now adequate to meet the demands made by reckless appropriations. The revenues fell short during the last fiscal year over \$40,000,000. During the first 60 days of this fiscal year the expenditures exceeded the receipts by \$24,000,000, and if this rate of increase continues, the deficit for the present fiscal year would be in the neighborhood of \$140,000,000. This needless deficit is due to the extravagance of the administration and can only be met by imposing additional taxes or selling bonds, thereby increasing the interest on the national debt of the government.

What course will the Republicans adopt? The cost of government during the fiscal year was \$7.14 per capita, which means that the average tax paid in some form or another by every citizen of the nation is \$7.14. The support of the national administration of public affairs was over \$35, which in the case of wage-earners is a considerable percentage of the entire earnings for the year. No more money should be taken from the people by taxation, direct or indirect, than is necessary for the needs of a government economically administered. To show the rapid growth of the cost of government it is only necessary to give the total expenditures in the last fiscal year of the present administration:

Buchanan, 1899, \$40,000,000; per capita \$1.60.

Cleveland, 1892, \$24,000,000; per capita \$1.00.

Roosevelt, 1904, \$55,000,000; per capita, \$2.25.

In answer to criticisms upon the size and expense of maintaining the army, the president has said that the number of soldiers now is no greater per capita than in former times. But an army then was necessary to protect the frontiers from Indian attacks and to other police duty in the unsettled portion of the country—conditions which do not now exist. The army, however, has greatly increased in cost, much faster relatively than it has in numbers. The expenditures were:

Under Buchanan in 1899, \$16,500,000.

Under Hayes in 1898, \$20,000,000.

Under Roosevelt in 1904, \$115,000,000.

PANAMA.

We hail as the harbinger of the new era in the commerce of the world the completion of the great work of building the canal that is to join the two great oceans; but we deprecate the action of the present administration which inflicted a wound upon our national honor by its disregard of the rights of a weaker nation in order to gain a doubtful credit for energy in forwarding that great enterprise. The territory of a neighboring republic, with which we are at peace is seized by a band of revolutionaries, protected by the guns of the United States navy, and the president, without consulting the people, promptly recognized as an independent nation. A gross offense against a friendly republic which was helpless to resist.

IMPERIALISM.

These and many other unwarranted things that belong more to an empire than a republic have occurred under the administration and brought down concern and alarm to thoughtful and patriotic minds. They must be regarded as the first fruits of imperialism, and show how fast we are drifting toward a centralized and centralized power. The effect of the war in making the Republican party on our foreign affairs is in opposition to the teachings of the founders of the republic, and so impressed was Washington with the importance of keeping aloof from the affairs of other nations that in his farewell address he warned his countrymen especially against foreign entangling alliances. Imperialism is harmful and abhorrent in a free government, and subversive of free institutions. The policy of imperialism—if it can be said to have a policy—is always dangerous to liberty. It has been exercised in far-off territory and on conquered people but once adopted becomes a power and a rule of the government. Liberty and free government have always been secured at the cost of great sacrifices, but history teaches us that both can be easily lost without the knowledge of the people.

TARIFF.

Our federal Constitution has appropriated to the exclusive use of the general government the power of indirect taxation, covered by the popular designation of "tariff duties." In excluding the states from this domain of taxation there is an implied and wise partition of the taxing power between the states and the federal government. Except in the exigencies of war the tax power has been exercised by Congress largely in the direction of the protection of duties upon imports. No attempt to change this arrangement has been made, and no constructive effort to other sources of revenue has been made. Indirect taxation how-

ever convenient, needs, by reason of indirectness to be vigilantly guarded. Indirect taxes should attach themselves unknown by the people. That many of the existing tariff rates are excessive and enable powerful combinations to extort unjust and oppressive tribute from the people, cannot be controverted. The tariff is undoubtably the manufacturer to sell his produce abroad cheaper than at home. Steel rails are a conspicuous example in this respect. It is admitted that they are being made for \$15 a ton. A few years ago they were freely sold in this country at \$17 a ton. They are now selling at the mills here for home consumption at \$23 a ton, and for the foreign market at from \$18 to \$22 a ton. This unjust discrimination against our people is made possible only by a tariff. The average selling price of a hundred articles taken principally from the iron and steel list is found to be about 20 per cent higher in this country than abroad. Relief from these conditions will only come through the success of the tariff reform, which stands for a wise, conservative, and gradual change in the tariff laws, which will equalize the burdens of taxation and make honest competition possible. But in making such changes its purpose will be to legislate with a due regard for the labor and capital involved in industrial enterprises.

TRUSTS.

It is estimated that there are in the United States between 200 and 300 combinations of capital and corporate interests, known as trusts, which have grown up in the last few years, under republican rule. Some of them are so conducted as to be pernicious and harmful to the general interest. With the power they are able to exert, they can lessen competition, control prices and regulate to their own advantage the cost of supply and demand. Individual effort is helpless against such strong rivals and the natural right of all persons to barter and trade is unreasonably restricted. The efforts of these trusts to control or monopolize and their monopolies, when unrestrained, seem to produce conditions which bring about strikes and disorders and disturb the business affairs of the country.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

Local self-government that came to us as the gift of the nation's government, but as the legitimate outcome of the reserve powers of the states and of the people is the very cornerstone of our political structure and the best assurance of liberty regulated by law. It can only be maintained by strict observance of the limitations of the federal Constitution.

The Democratic party has always resisted, and will continue to resist, the encroachment by its enemies upon the fundamental right of the people of the several states. All power comes from the people and should be exercised only in the interests of the people and whenever this power is used for selfish interests it is not only an abuse but usurpation.

ARBITRATION.

The declaration in the St. Louis platform in favor of arbitration is one that appeals to any sense of fairness. Nations and states have employed to advantage this method of settling disputes, and states have invoked its aid with good results and individuals frequently have recourse to it in adjusting their differences.

The Hague tribunal, representing the sentiment of conciliation is the highest practical expression of intelligent thought on this subject. The principles of arbitration are the same whether governing the great court of nations or applied to the affairs of industrial life. Its permanent establishment as a part of the industrial system of the country upon a basis of mutual consent of all parties to a controversy would insure more friendly relations between employer and employed, for the interest of the workingman and the employer is identical. It affords a safe and equitable method of determining differences that may arise, and has been called "a reasonable and natural spirit of settling such disputes. The spirit of arbitration is kindred to the love of law and order. It is the arbiter of peace instead of war and makes for happiness instead of sorrow.

RACE ISSUE.

All lovers of their country must deplore the rehabilitation by the Republican party of a disturbing race issue at a time when every effort should be made to promote rather than retard the progress which was being made in the states where slavery had existed toward kinder relations between the two races. The revival of this issue with all its attendant evils must of necessity retard the development of the southern states whose people are struggling manfully with conditions left by the war and seriously interfere with the industrial progress of both races.

FRAUD IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Peculation and fraud in the public service under the present administration especially in the postoffice and land departments reached such proportions that knowledge of the evil procedure became public property. Prosecutions naturally followed, but a thorough and impartial investigation by Congress proposed and urged by the Democratic minority, was refused by the Republicans at the mandate it is believed of the administration. Congress advanced no more than a long session for many years for the purpose, it is believed, of preventing further agitation of the question and in an effort to curtail expenses.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Offices are created and filled in pursuance of law to carry on the government and not for the purpose of any citizen. Many of the hundred thousand federal office-holders, servants of all the people while under salary are now vigorously, some covertly and some openly working and contributing in the present campaign to secure the success of the Republican party in defiance of the civil service laws, rules and regulations. Several members of the cabinet and other officials of the government forsaking their duties and the departments at Washington are spending their time in making speeches and using all the influence and power of their official positions to elect their chief.

JUDGE PARKER.

The late Democratic convention and its candidate for president have given signal exhibition of a mutual respect and confidence almost unprecedented in our political history and our party has received new inspiration and hope in its appeal to the people, who always appreciate and admire courage, character and wisdom in their leaders. Our candidate has these qualities and can be depended upon at all times to



The above will cheerfully be paid in lawful money of the United States, by the undersigned, proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, if they cannot show the original signature of the individual volunteering the testimonial below, and also of every testimonial among the thousands which they are constantly publishing attesting the curative properties of their several medicines, and thus proving the genuineness and reliability of all the multitude of testimonials volunteered by grateful people, in their behalf.

WORLD DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE REASON.—There is no medicine equal to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for purifying the blood. It carries off the poisons which contaminate the life blood. It increases the activity of the blood-making glands and gives the body an increased supply of pure, body-building blood. It builds up the body with sound, healthy flesh instead of flabby fat, promotes the appetite, feeds the nerves, and so gives to weak, nervous people vitality and vigor.

About a year ago I had a very bad cough and fever, and was run into by a doctor, who told me I was dying. I was very weak and had a severe attack of catarrh of the bladder, which was very painful. Matter accumulated in my bladder and I was very uncomfortable. After reading of the wonderful cures resulting from Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, I began to use it with some hope, and to the good it would do me. I am frank to say, but after I had used one bottle I cured myself. I have since used it with great success. There is not now a trace of cold or fever in my system and my health is perfect.

To gain knowledge of your own body—in sickness and health—send for the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser. A book of 100 pages. Send 2 cents in stamps for paper-covered, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound copy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

observes that self control in speech and action which is so necessary to safe reasoning and sound judgment.

With unabated trust in the efficiency of the cardinal principles of our great party, when applied to the practical administration of government to realize the blessings of peace and prosperity for all and believing that the people will correct the present abuses of administration by a change of party in power, I await with confidence the result of their judgment at the polls.

Very truly yours, H. G. DAVIS.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

Trinity Church, N. Y., Crowded To Hear Him Preach.

New York, Oct. 2.—Trinity church, rich in historical associations and one of the landmarks of New York, had an event of interest to add to its chronicle today when his grace, the archbishop of Canterbury, and the highest dignitary in the church of Great Britain, preached within its walls. The edifice was jammed and thousands of people were turned away.

Col. William Bay, on behalf of the vestrymen of the church corporation, greeted the archbishop in an extended address. His grace, responding, said: "Thankful shall I be if the visit which I am paying to your country may contribute something toward cementing yet closer the links which bind us to the people of this great nation, and still more to deepening and setting forward the holy communion and fellowship which unites us in the fellowship and service of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ."

The archbishop, in his sermon, said: "In our common life, which I have ever known, no city which I have ever seen in any of the world's continents, have life's activities seemed to whirl and buzz so restlessly as here. The output of human energy is at the full. The man who comes here from quietude, or perhaps a sleeper, is at first a little bewildered, a little dazed, even while he wonders and admires. And then this thought comes: How easily, in all the tossing of these rapid, must the weaker sort of folk be submerged and go out of sight and out of thought."

"We know so much about all that is going on that we come to care less. Nothing happens anywhere but some hurried account must, in an hour or two, be spread throughout the world. The account may be inaccurate—half half guess—but go it must, or another will be before."

"These are among the conditions which we are called upon to face—not to wring our hands and bemoan in perplexity the hurrying age, but to go forth undauntedly, like the Israelite host of God."

Sargeant's Annual Tour.

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—Frank P. Sargeant, United States commissioner of immigration, arrived in this city today. He is on his regular annual tour of inspection of the immigration service on the Pacific coast and will remain until Wednesday evening, when he will leave for Portland, Ore.

Princess Louise is Sane.

Rome, Oct. 2.—Countess Lohyay (Princess Stephanie) has arrived at Salmaglie for the cure. A correspondent there reports the countess as saying that she was pleased with her recovery to her sister, Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg, and was convinced that she had been more shined against than sinning. The princess, Countess Lohyay added, had been always absolutely sane.

Low Mortality in Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—September, 1904, takes its place in the vital statistics of the city as that of the lowest September mortality on record, according to the weekly bulletin of the Chicago health department. Its total of 1,333 deaths from all causes represents an annual death rate of 12.33. The lowest previous death rate for the month was that of September, 1892, when the rate was 12.2 per thousand, or eight people higher, while the average September rate for the previous year was 14.4 per thousand, or nearly 20 per cent higher.

Little Church Around the Corner

New York, Oct. 3.—With an estimated total of nearly 15,000 members, the fifty-sixth anniversary of the church of the Transfiguration, known far and wide as "The little church around the corner," has been celebrated. Special services were held and large congregations were in attendance, including many distinguished persons, among whom the church is particularly popular.

Speaking of the many marriages celebrated in the church, the rector, Dr. Houghton, declared that he turns away many more couples than he marries, in fact those whom he refuses average 50 couples a month, including divorced persons and young persons who are unable to swear that their parents consent has been obtained.

CAPITAL OF WYOMING.

The Fight for its Removal from Cheyenne Grows.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 2.—The fight for the removal of the state capital from Cheyenne to some other location in the state has now grown to such proportions that residents of this part of the state, who have heretofore treated the subject more as a joke than anything else, are now thoroughly alarmed. At the outset it was supposed that Casper would be the only town that would oppose Cheyenne, but when, two weeks ago, Lander entered the race, the Cheyenne people became more interested.

Word was received from Rock Springs that a nominating petition had been circulated there and that same would be filed with the secretary of state. The word also stated that Rock Springs is in the fight to win and has been guaranteed the support of Carson and Uinta counties.

It is also reported that Sheridan may enter the race, but nothing definite regarding the matter can be learned. Tomorrow is the last day left open for aspiring towns to enter the contest for

FLOOD DESTROYS TOWN OF WATROUS

One Half of It Carried Away by Great Rush of Waters of United Creeks.

TWELVE PEOPLE DROWNED.

Many Persons Rescued from Trees And House-tops—Rio Grande Changes Its Course.

Las Vegas, N. M., Oct. 2.—Half the town of Watrous was destroyed by the flood and at least 12 persons were drowned. Among those were the three children of J. E. Stevens, Felix Villanuel, his wife, two sisters and several children, and O. P. Porter.

J. E. Stevens and his wife escaped and have been brought here. They are in a critical condition. Many persons were rescued from trees and house-tops. The greatest damage was around the junction of Mora and Sapello creeks. The rockcrusher, the great iron bridge and much track at Watrous were washed away.

The Gallinas river formed a new channel here. In the Gallinas canyon the dams of the Agua Fria company broke, bringing a terrific flood on the city. The Montezuma Hot Springs track went out in many places. Half a dozen bridges were destroyed, and the Montezuma bathhouses were partly carried away.

The Santa Fe loss here is \$40,000. The Agua Fria company's loss is \$15,000. For two blocks on Bridge street every business house was flooded. The big Ilied brick store was ruined and the bridge over the river was damaged. Merchants estimate their loss at from \$2,000 to \$4,000 each.

Gallinas park is under water and the trolley line cannot be repaired for two weeks. The race meet to have been held here next week has been declared off.

It is estimated that \$100,000 will not cover the loss to the town, and the railroad loss is equal to that of recent floods in Arizona.

From Santa Rosa comes a report of the loss of the great iron bridge of the Rock Island road and much track.

TOWNS CARRIED AWAY.

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 2.—Reports from the floods in the Rio Grande valley above and below this city are coming in. The towns of Valencia and Los Ventos virtually were washed away, and several hundred families are homeless. The river swung to the east, cut a new channel and poured a torrent through the two towns. No lives were lost.

The Barelaz suburbs of this city suffered the most in this vicinity, about 50 houses being destroyed.

Ignacio Gutierrez, a commissioner of Sandoval county, telephoned that the damage at Los Cordales and Alameda, above the city, will amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

There is one passenger train from southern New Mexico daily and another from San Francisco at Winslow, while the other trains from California are held here.

The local officials cannot say when the trains will arrive or depart, and the traffic situation is serious.

Manuel Gutierrez, a reporter, was at Ortiz, at Cerrillos, Waldo, Thornton and Bernalillo, and above and below the city at Rincon, Amarillo, N. M., and Isleta.

RIO GRANDE CHANGES COURSE.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 2.—From all points of view, the Rio Grande reports received from the overflowed country in the Brownsville section, it appears that there is a strong probability that the bed of the Rio Grande will be shown when the waters have receded, to be occupying the bed of the Arroyo Colorado, which ages ago was its original bed.

Should this prove true, the people of this region of Texas who would be benefited by the river, would suffer greatly. The city of Brownsville, one of the rapidly growing towns of the state, would be cut off from the river, the miles of irrigation ditches and canals dug would be rendered worthless and the property values dependent upon the Rio Grande now materially cut down.

This would apply to considerable area. The national title to this property is not in question. About a year ago a joint commission, appointed by the respective governments of the United States and Mexico, owing to the troublesome habit of the river changing its course, hit upon a compromise boundary and two years ago marked it with monuments. The boundary where they stand, however the river may shift about.

Attacked by Somali Mullahs.

Aden, Arabia, Oct. 2.—A Somali mullah is reported to have attacked and robbed the Ogadain tribe, killing 600 tribesmen, and capturing many camels and sheep.

THE CONNECTICUT.

Little Danger that Any Attempt To Damage Her Will be Made.

New York, Oct. 3.—There is little danger that any further attempt will be made from the outside to injure the battleship Connecticut, which has just been launched at the navy yard in Brooklyn after attempts to damage her had been frustrated. Two marines with rifles patrol the land side of the boat, while on the boat itself are stationed guards with instructions to shoot if necessary. Electric lights at night on the outside of the interior of the boat, and there is no relaxation of vigilance.

It would be impossible for an attack to be made on the water side of the boat. Besides the guards on the Connecticut, the fleet which on the Texas, Kearsarge and the receiving ship Hancock have a full view of the approach by water.

In addition to these precautions of the navy, a tug loaded with marines, with instructions to shoot on sight, at any unauthorized person attempting to approach the new battleship, patrols the river.

Every officer in the construction department, and, in fact, every officer at the yard, is in a state of high nervous tension over the attempt to injure the ship. Thus far no idea has been obtained as to the identity of the plotters.

TEA

Is it likely that all the good tea is sold by one firm?

No; not all; a good deal; not all.

Write for our Knowledge Book, A Scilling & Company, San Francisco.

the state capital and other buildings, and one more in addition to those mentioned may be received before the time limit expires.

With Cheyenne, Lander and Rock Springs in the race against Cheyenne, it is now almost certain that Cheyenne cannot secure a majority of all votes cast, which will be necessary in order to maintain the capital here permanently. It is likewise certain that no other town can secure the necessary majority, and the matter will go over for two or more years. In the meantime the population of the northern and central portions of the state is increasing more rapidly than in the southern tier of counties and it will be even more difficult in future elections for Cheyenne to retain the coveted plum.

Repulse of Japs Confirmed.

Chefoo Oct. 3, 2 p. m.—An official report from Gen. Roosevelt, dated Sept. 25, reached Chefoo today, confirming a previous report of the repulse of the Japanese attack on Port Arthur, which began Sept. 10, and ended Sept. 23. The fighting was of an extremely severe character. The Japanese having received Gen. Roosevelt issued the following proclamation:

"Glory! Thanks to God! Glory to our heroic garrison! Glory to Hlyann, Sychoff and Pogorsky—heroes all. Thanks to our valiant volunteers, who routed the enemy from the trenches, destroying them. God has permitted us to repulse the enemy. Praise to God!"

Women in Presidential Campaign

Chefoo, Oct. 3.—Women of the west this year will figure in the presidential campaign as they never have figured before, and according to dispatches from Denver, Salt Lake City and Cheyenne, Wyo., their vote will be the heaviest ever cast.

In Colorado the women's vote is expected to be increasing, but the men of both parties are said to be trying to discourage them from taking sides in the state campaign, which is a complicated fight.

In Wyoming the vote nominally is six women to 10 men. It is expected that the ratio probably will be increased, 9 to 10.

PREST. ANGELL TO STUDENTS

Reputation of University of Michigan Lies in Their Hands.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 3.—Over 3,000 students gathered in University hall to hear President Angell's annual address to the new arrivals. He took up the question of morality in universities.

"Compare 3,000 students with 3,000 young men outside of college," said President Angell, "and you will find that the colleges are fully up to the moral standard of their non-college brethren. As for Michigan, she sends out more foreign missionaries than any other institution in the country. As a whole, the aims and purposes of the students are upright and manly, but occasionally they indulge in foolish escapades, reports of which are spread broadcast about the country, giving a wrong impression of American student life. The thing that I want to leave with the young men today is that the reputation of the University of Michigan lies in your hands and that you should see to it that your conduct does not reflect upon its good name."

AUTOMOBILE TROUBLES.

May be Settled by Chauffeurs Becoming Members of the Y. M. C. A.

New York, Oct. 3.—Problems that are distressing magistrates and are causing trouble generally between those who walk and those who ride in automobiles may be settled by chauffeurs bearing the recommendation of the Y. M. C. A.

Announcement has been made by the West Side Y. M. C. A., that it will shortly institute a class of instruction for chauffeurs. The matter of education of chauffeurs has been under consideration by the managers for some time. It is the result of the increasing protests since the automobile was first introduced in New York over the alleged carelessness and dishonesty of many of the men who drive motor cars.

Appeals may be settled by chauffeurs have been many and the supply has been practically inadequate. Complaints against dishonest and careless chauffeurs were so many during the summer that, with the return of city folk from the country, the managers of chauffeurs has been under consideration by the managers for some time. It is the result of the increasing protests since the automobile was first introduced in New York over the alleged carelessness and dishonesty of many of the men who drive motor cars.

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